

RIGHT CARE FOR DAIRY ANIMALS

Sire Should Not Be Allowed to Run With Herd, but Given Chance to Exercise.

IDEAL RATION IS SUGGESTED

Calves Should Remain With Dam for One or Two Days and Be Kept in Dry Clean Stall for Month—Grain for Heifer.

The following suggestions on the care and feeding of dairy cattle are made by the dairy division of Clemson college.

The Herd Sire.

1. Do not let the bull run with the herd.
2. Give plenty of exercise. Free run of open lot is best.
3. Feed little or no silage.
4. Feed no cottonseed meal.
5. Feed legume hays—alfalfa, clover and peavine.
6. A good grain ration of equal parts by weight of ground corn, ground oats and wheat bran is an ideal ration for a herd sire. Feed enough of this ration to keep the animal in good thrifty condition.

Feeding Dairy Calves.

1. Leave with dam one or two days.
2. Feed one quart of the mother's milk three times per day for first week.
3. Increase whole milk after first week from eight to fourteen pounds, depending on size of calf.
4. After four to six weeks, start substituting skim milk. Take one week to make the entire change.
5. Feed twelve to sixteen pounds of milk per day until six months old, if possible.
6. Keep calves in dry, clean stalls until a month old.
7. Start feeding grain and hay when three weeks old.
8. A good grain ration is equal parts by weight of whole corn and whole oats. Feed all grain and hay they



"Admiral Vale," Grand Champion Holstein.

will clean up. It is best to feed grass hay until four months old, as legume hays have a scouring effect on the calf.

9. Feed no silage until six months of age.
10. Keep off of pasture until at least three months of age.
11. Supply plenty of clean drinking water at all times.
12. Provide salt as soon as the calf starts eating hay or grain.
13. Scours are due to overfeeding, irregular feeding, feeding cold milk, sour milk, dirty milk, unsanitary pails.
14. When milk is not available after calf is six weeks old, the following mixture may be used as a milk substitute.

Linseed oil meal, hominy feed, red dog flour, dry blood—one pound of the mixture to eight pounds of water for the six-week-old calf.

Feeding the Growing Heifer.

1. Feed two to three pounds of grain daily. A good grain ration is equal parts corn, oats, and bran, or two parts corn and one part oats.
2. Feed six to eight pounds of legume hay when not on pasture.
3. Feed all the silage the heifer will clean up. If no silage is available, increase hay and add a pound or more of grain per day to keep in good thrifty growing condition.
4. No pasture alone is sufficient for heifers under one year old.
5. Keep heifers growing continuously.
6. Feed one tablespoonful of ground limestone in grain mixture to heifers under breeding age.

SELECTING BREEDING GILTS

Good Depth of Body in Forequarters Means Vitality and Promptable Brood Sows.

In selecting gilts, besides the usual requirements for a good hog, the deep-bodied animal is the best. Good depth of body in the forequarters means vitality and strong heart and lung action. They are not quite so cheaply fattened as those with a well-sprung rib, but there will be more profit in them. A slightly slabby appearance is proper in gilts if they are to become really profitable as brood sows.

Keep a Poultry Record.

How many folks who raise poultry know what their flocks are actually doing? Only a few—yet it is essential to true success in any business that accurate records be kept, so that results may be checked in several different directions.

LIBERAL FEEDS BEST FOR FATTENING HOGS

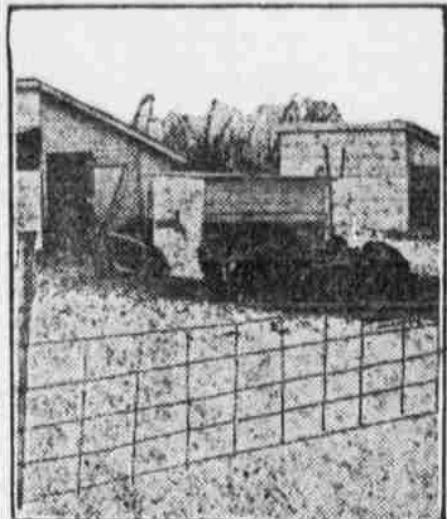
Gains in Weight Should Be Made as Rapidly as Possible.

Self-Feeding Is Most Satisfactory Method, While Hogging Saves Labor of Gathering Grain and Hauling It to Pigs.

Liberal feeding should be the rule when fattening hogs. To minimize the risk of loss from disease and to cut the labor cost, gains in weight should be made as rapidly as possible. The greatest gains are made in the least time by self-feeding, consequently this method is the most satisfactory for fattening.

These are the views of E. F. Ferris of University farm, St. Paul, in charge of the swine production section of the animal husbandry division.

"Corn and tankage," says Mr. Ferris, "are two of the cheapest and best fattening feeds. If each is given separately in a self-feeder, the pigs can se-



Fatt Pigs at a Self-Feeder.

lect the amount of tankage they need. Instead of using a heavy allowance of the supplementary feed, the tankage necessary to make a hundred pounds gain is usually less than hand feeding. Hogging down corn is a variation of the self-feeding plan. It saves the labor of gathering the grain and hauling it to the pigs, but as a rule the hogs are not fat enough to market out of the cornfield but need finishing in dry lots.

"Salt is both a desirable addition to the ration and a poison for hogs. Care should be taken to avoid salt poisoning by gradually accustoming the pigs to the compound. When used to it, one of the best methods of supplying salt is to furnish the compressed blocks so commonly bought for cattle. "To finish necessary to market hogs advantageously depends upon the demands of the market. Just now weights around 250 pounds are most acceptable. Not so much lard is wanted as in former years, consequently shorter feeding periods and less finish is the best plan.

MINIATURE BRIDGE BIG HELP

Seven-Foot Model of Reinforced Concrete Structure Built to Aid Solving Problem.

A model of a reinforced concrete arch bridge seven feet long has been constructed by the bureau of public roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to determine just how masonry arch bridges should be designed when built on a skew. A skew bridge is one in which the roadway is not perpendicular to the abutments, as when a bridge crosses a stream diagonally.

It has been found that the stresses in a skewed bridge are considerably different from those in a bridge of the same span built perpendicular to the abutments, and failures have occurred because this was not taken into account in the design.

The problem is so complicated that engineers of the bureau wish to check up their theoretical conclusions by making a faithful reproduction of a bridge, using similar materials and of such size that it can be tested in the laboratory.

Loads will be applied to the model, and the stresses at various places calculated from measurements of the lengthening and shortening of the concrete surface taken with very precise instruments as well as by other methods.

LIME CORRECTS ACID SOILS

Material Provides Available Calcium and Makes Manures and Fertilizers Effective.

Limestone corrects acidity in sour soils, provides available calcium to crops, makes manures and fertilizers more effective to the soils, favors bacterial growth and thus makes plant food more available, helps control certain plant diseases and insects and in time improves the texture of heavy soils.

ORGANIC MATTER DEFICIENT

Some Old Lands After Years of Cropping Require Application of Ground Limestone.

Some old farming lands after years of cropping have become deficient in organic matter and humus and so deficient in lime that alfalfa will not start and grow successfully until the soil is fertilized and the acidity corrected by the application of lime or ground limestone.

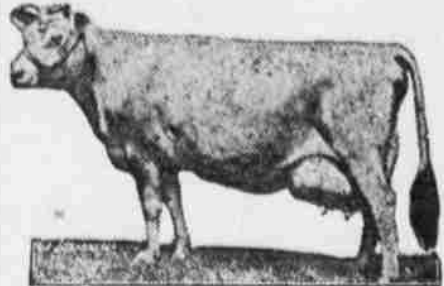
DAIRY FACTS

TICK ERADICATION IS URGED

It Is Only in Sections Where Parasites Have Been Destroyed That Dairying Pays Well.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wherever the dairy industry has gained a foothold in the South there is strong sentiment in favor of the complete eradication of the cattle tick, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for it is only in tick-free areas that the dairy cow can be expected to return a profit. At the last session of the state legislature of Mississippi



A \$10,000 Cow Recently Purchased by a Southern Dairyman.

it was the influence of the newly-developed industry that prevented the indefinite suspension of the state-wide tick-eradication law. Farmers who depend upon the cow for a part of their income have grown to be a power in the state and they demand that the work be carried to completion.

In two counties of the state the boards of supervisors decided last fall to stop tick-eradication work, and to do no more in the future, but they reckoned without the cow owners, who saw in the reinfestation by ticks the disappearance of the bi-monthly milk and cream checks that had been keeping up their credit at the stores even when the cotton crop was a failure. These men got together and demanded that the boards reverse their actions, and the boards did so with little delay.

In many counties in Georgia last year, state officials report, the ravages of the boll weevil would have driven many of the cotton farmers into bankruptcy had they not been fortified against it by a few dairy cows. The fact that the ticks had been eradicated made it possible to carry on the dairy business with profit. Some of the farmers when they saw that the cotton crop was to be a failure used the cotton fields for growing cow feed, and, when they could raise the money, bought more cows from the North. In a ticky country they would have been lost.

A map prepared by the commissioner of agriculture of Oklahoma shows that in an area of 43,000 square miles cleared of ticks there are now more than 150 creameries and ice cream factories that have sprung up in the last three or four years. Such conditions, says the department, are never found in the domain of the tick.

Why Dairymen Need Silo

Six convincing reasons why dairymen need silos are given by A. C. Baer, head of the Dairy department at Oklahoma A. and M. college. They are:

1. Dairy cows need succulent feed during the dry season and during the winter.
2. A silo will preserve feed crops in the best and most profitable form.
3. Silage is cheaper than any other feed for cows.
4. A well-filled silo solves most of the feed problems.
5. A silo affords a dairymen the best storage room for home-grown feed.
6. Dairying is not as profitable without a silo as with one.

TO RAISE CALVES "BY HAND"

Ohio Specialists Say Don't Wean Youngster Until Five Days Old—Feed Some Grain.

To raise calves "by hand," say specialists in animal husbandry extension for the Ohio State university, don't wean the calf until four or five days old. Then for the next three weeks, feed it's mother's milk from a bucket at the rate of from eight to twelve pounds daily. Substitute one pound of skim milk daily until the calf is receiving its whole ration of skim milk.

Cracked corn or oats may be placed in the bucket after the calf has finished its milk. Calves ought to have milk until five or six months old, the college specialists believe, and they add that even a longer period of milk feeding is preferable.

Barley Is Good Dairy Food.

Barley is about as good a feed for dairy cows as cornmeal, according to A. C. Baer, professor of dairying at the Oklahoma A. and M. college. Stillwater. The grain should be ground, however, as milk cows cannot utilize barley very well unless it is ground.

Watch Quality of Silage.

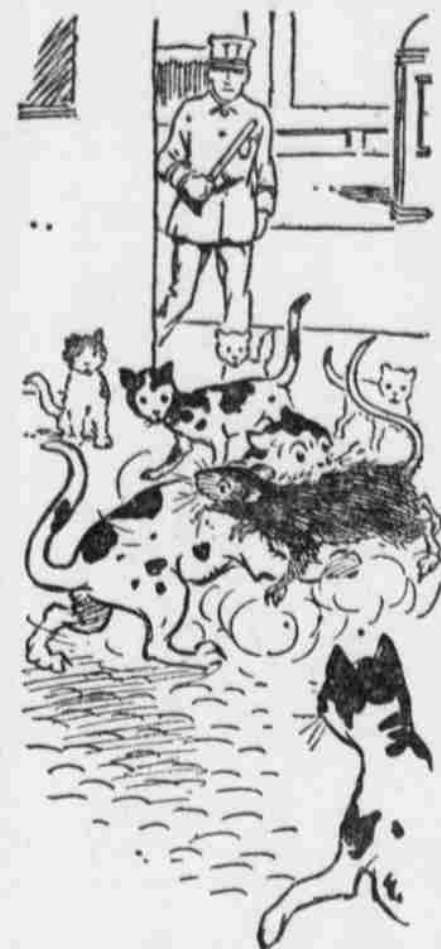
As everything else that is fed to the revenue producing cow, watch the quality of her silage. Moldy or spoiled silage is tabooed. A little may not hurt her, but a lot most certainly will.

RAT WHIPS CAT, TACKLES A COP

Giant Jersey City Rodent Causes Consternation in Crowded Subway Station.

New York.—Squeals, snarls and shrieks burst in upon the peaceful meditations of Detective Tom Burke as he ambled comfortably down Grove street in Jersey City. Startled into professional alertness, he was about convinced that a murder was being committed when a strange procession here in view at the corner.

At the head of the procession, according to Burke, ran a rat, fully 15 inches long, with its beady eyes veritable balls of fire and froth coming from its mouth. Just behind ran a fully grown tomcat, powerful of build and determined of mien; behind him



Had Caught the Fugitive.

ran other rats, of the more polite sex, giving forth encouraging meows.

As the rat passed the detective kicked at it and the rodent turned and snarled ferociously. As if by instinct, it then turned and made straight for the Grove street tube station, where scores of women were congregated.

The entrance of the rat was accompanied by the departure of most of the women. Moving briskly, Burke arrived a minute afterward and with Policeman Andrew Cribben as reinforcement went into the station prepared to do battle with the outlaw.

The tomcat in the meantime, had caught the fugitive, but in the battle that was raging was getting decidedly the short end of it.

Cribben swung with his club, and the rat turned and snapped at him and concentrated the attack upon him, until a lucky blow of the policeman's stick stunned his maddened assailant.

The rat was killed. The philosophical tomcat, which had sat down, after the policemen entered the lists, dragged it away, followed by half the cats in the neighborhood.

STAMP OUT LEPROSY IN KOREA

Head of Fusan Asylum Says the Dread Disease Is Curable—Death Rate Low.

Tokyo.—The future of the leper is now bright and the disease being much less contagious than is generally supposed, a judicious system of segregation, with the present methods of treatment, will rid Korea of the menace, according to Mr. Mackenzie, head of the Fusan asylum. The mission to lepers has three asylums in Korea.

"At one of these nine patients have been discharged with no trace of the disease left," said Mr. Mackenzie. "Before the special treatment was begun in the Fusan asylum the yearly death rate always was above 2 per cent. For the last year it stands at 2½ per cent, but as half the deaths resulted from typhoid it may be said that the death rate from normal causes was only slightly over 1 per cent.

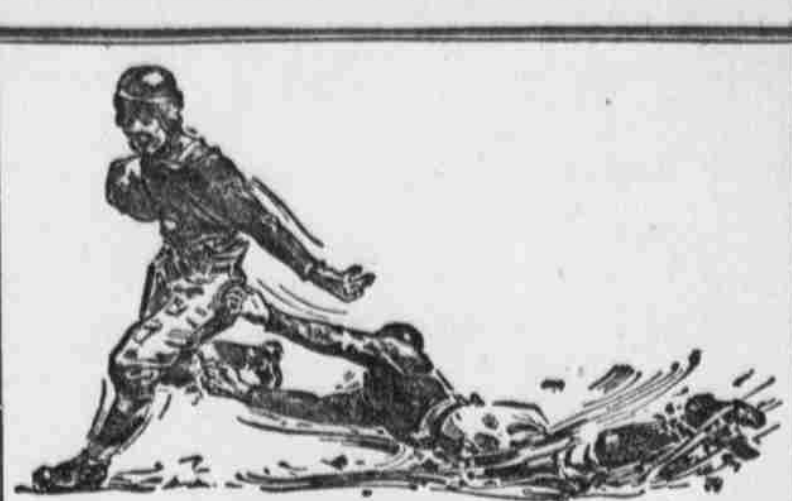
The government plans the erection of a large national asylum outside of Tokyo for the accommodation of lepers, of whom there are about 16,000 in Japan.

Girl Strangles Herself While Skipping Rope

London.—Inadvertently strangling herself to death with her own skipping rope was the remarkable fate of Marguerite Martin.

It was learned at the inquest that after skipping with her schoolmates she fastened one end of her rope to a gate, the other end she then wound around her neck to play.

A strong wind resulted in the gate swinging to and fro, and the girl was swung off her feet, dying later of strangulation.



Help You Run the Ball

—bring home the bacon, collar the blue vase, carry the message to Garcia, etc.

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Maternal Foolishness.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle said at a dinner in New York, apropos of a scandal:

"When a young girl goes wrong, her mother is often to be blamed. So many mothers are worse than ignorant—they are foolish.

"I once got a very pretty girl a stenographer's job. Meeting her mother a few days afterwards, I said:

"Well, how is Minnie getting on?"

"The foolish woman beamed.

"Oh, Min's doing splendidly, doctor," she said. "Just think, she has been working only four days, and her employer—he's such a nice old gentleman—has already taken her out to lunch twice, and three times to dinner, and once motoring and four times to all-night cabaret dances."

When a new girl comes to a small town all the boys sit up and take notice.

Two Dark Sides.

"Cyrus Rasp ran a grocery store down on the corner for about 22 years," related old Riley Rezaidev of Petunia, "and as he done so utilized about half of his time in denouncing the public for a lot of thieving hypocrites, who prayed loudly with one hand on the Sabbath and beat him out of his just dues with the other on week days, figuratively speaking, of course. Said he art to know, if any body did, that 65 per cent of all humanity was intentionally dishonest.

"Well, then a feller came along and gave him about twice what it was worth for his store. And ever since he has been declaring that 99 per cent of the retailers are and always have been thieves and robbers, and mentioning that he art to know if anybody does. And as far as I can make out, he's pretty nearly right on both propositions."—Kansas City Star.

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